

## Remarks

Applicant respectfully requests that this Amendment After Final Action be admitted under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116.

Applicant submits that this Amendment presents claims in better form for consideration on appeal. Furthermore, applicant believes that consideration of this Amendment could lead to favorable action that would remove one or more issues for appeal.

No claims have been amended. No claims have been canceled. Therefore, claims 1-12, 14-16 and 22-29 are now presented for examination.

Claims 11, 4-5, 9, 12, 14, 22 and 25-26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 (b) as being anticipated by Carr (U.S. Patent No. 5,293,379). Applicant submits that the present claims are patentable over Carr.

Carr discloses a data processing system employing a compression method. See Carr at Abstract. The method includes reformatting each data packet by associating its static fields with a first packet region and its dynamic fields with a second packet region. The process then assembles a static table that includes static information from at least an initial data packet's first packet region. It then identifies static field information in a subsequent data packet's first packet region that is common to the information in the static table. Such common information is encoded so as to reduce its data length. The common static information is then replaced in the modified data packet with the encoded common static information and the modified data packet is then transmitted. A similar action occurs with respect to user-data information. A single dictionary table is created for all packet headers, while separate dictionary tables are created for each user-data portion of a packet-type experienced in the communication network thereby enabling better compression. Id.

Claim 1 recites:

A method comprising:

identifying a first field and a second field within an electronic mail (email) message;

applying a first set of code words to encode data in said first field; and

applying a second set of code words to encode data in said second field.

Applicant submits that there is no disclosure in Carr of identifying fields within an email message. Carr discloses identifying static field information within data packets.

Applicant submits that identifying fields within a data packet is not equivalent to identifying a field within an email message. However, the Examiner maintains that:

Carr Teaches transferring messages through a network such as LAN and WAN as shown in Fig. 1. As pointed out in paper #6, a message transferred in a network is an email. The set of static, semi-static and dynamic fields is an email header. The fields are inside an email are fields within an email.

See Final Office Action at page 2, paragraph 1.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion that a message transferred within a network is an electronic-mail (email) message. One of ordinary skill in the art would define an email message as the exchange of computer-stored messages by telecommunication that are usually encoded in ASCII text, graphic images and sound files, as attachments transmitted in binary streams. As discussed above Carr does not disclose email messages, but field information within data packets. As a result, claim 1 is patentable over Carr.

Claims 2-8 depend from claim 1 and include additional limitations. Therefore, claims 2-8 are also patentable over Carr.

Claim 9 recites:

A method comprising:

generating a first code word table containing code words for a plurality of character strings found in a first electronic mail (email) message field;

generating a second code word table containing code words for a plurality of character strings found in a second email message field; and

encoding character strings in said first field using said first code word table and character strings in said second field using said second code word table.

For the reasons described above with respect to claim 1, claim 9 is also patentable over Carr. Because claims 10-12 and 14-16 depend from claim 9 and include additional limitations, claims 10-12 and 14-16 are also patentable over Carr.

Claim 22 recites:

A machine readable medium having program code stored thereon which, when executed by a machine, causes said machine to perform the operations of:  
identifying a first field and a second field within an electronic mail (email) message;  
applying a first set of code words to encode data in said first field; and  
applying a second set of code words to encode data in said second field.

Therefore, for the reasons described above with respect to claim 1, claim 22 is also patentable over Carr. Since claims 23-29 depend from claim 22 and include additional limitations, claims 23-29 are also patentable over Carr.

Claims 2-3, 10-11, 16, and 23-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Carr as applied to Claims 1, 9, and 22, and further in view of Unger et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,991,713). Applicant submits that the present claims are patentable over Carr even in view of Unger.

Unger discloses a method for compressing text including parsing words from text in an input file and comparing the parsed words to a predetermined dictionary. The dictionary has a plurality of vocabulary words in it and numbers or tokens corresponding to each vocabulary word. A further step is determining which of the parsed words are not present in the predetermined dictionary and creating at least one supplemental dictionary including the parsed words that are not present in the predetermined dictionary. The predetermined dictionary and the supplemental dictionary are stored together in a compressed file. Also, the parsed words are replaced with numbers or tokens

corresponding to the numbers assigned in the predetermined and supplemental dictionary and the numbers or tokens are stored in the compressed file. See Unger at Abstract.

Nevertheless, Unger does not disclose or suggest identifying a first field and a second field within an email message. As discussed above, Carr does not disclose or suggest such a limitation. Therefore, any combination of Carr and Unger would also not disclose or suggest identifying a first field and a second field within an email message. Accordingly, the present claims are patentable over Carr in view of Unger.

Claims 6-8, 15, and 27-29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Carr in view of Unger as discussed above, and further in view of Ackley (U.S. Patent No. 6,422,476). Applicant submits that the present claims are patentable over Carr and Unger even in view of Ackley.

Ackley discloses that a method, apparatus and computer-readable character set encodes a string of n-bit character codes corresponding to the data characters from an n-bit set of data characters in a data carrier as a string of m-bit character codes, where m is less than n. See Ackley at Abstract

However, Ackley does not disclose or suggest identifying a first field and a second field within an email message. As discussed above, neither Carr nor Unger disclose or suggest such a limitation. Therefore, any combination of Carr, Unger and Ackley would also not disclose or suggest identifying a first field and a second field within an email message. Accordingly, the present claims are patentable over Carr in view of Unger and further in view of Ackley.

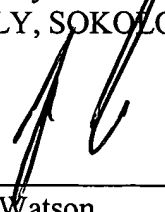
Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections have been overcome, and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, applicant respectfully requests the rejections be withdrawn and the claims be allowed.

The Examiner is requested to call the undersigned at (303) 740-1980 if there remains any issue with allowance of the case.

Please charge any shortage to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,  
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

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